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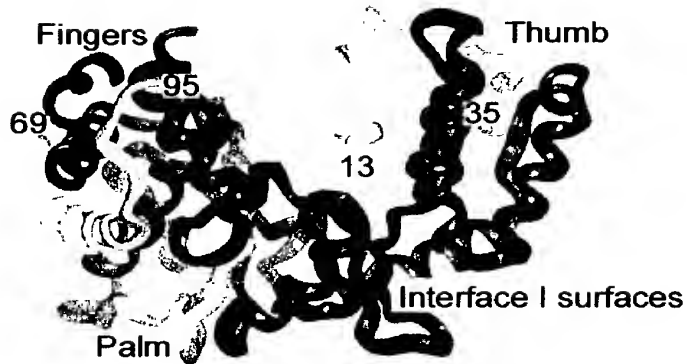


FIG. 1

FIG. 2A

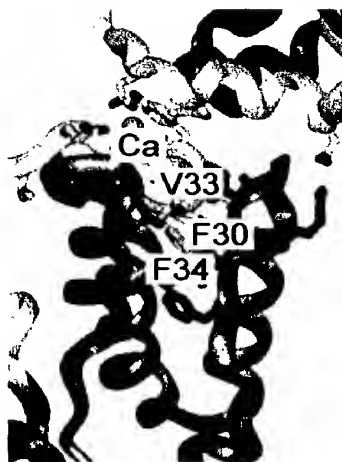
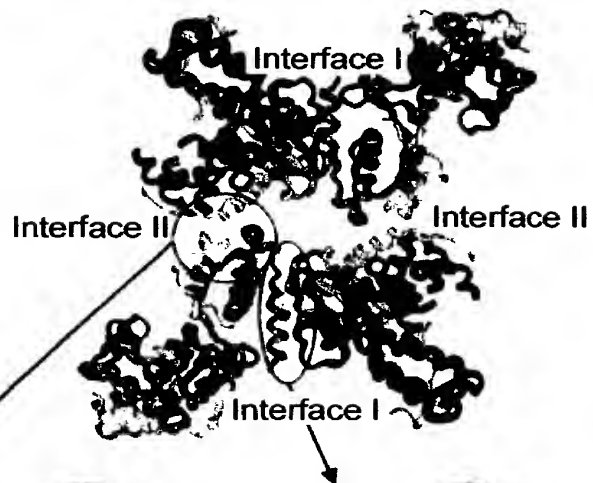


FIG. 2B

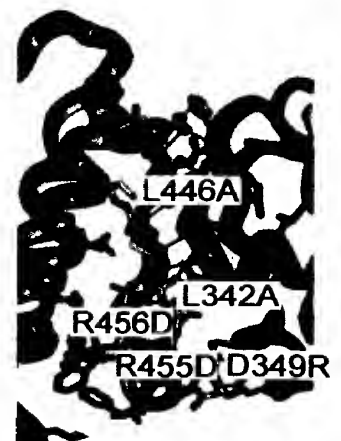
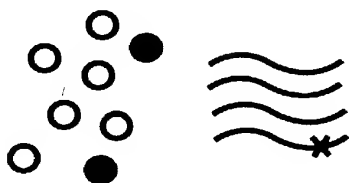


FIG. 2C

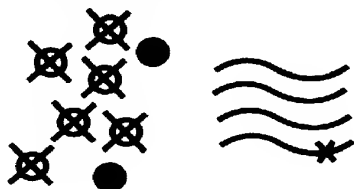
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A. WHEN THE DRUG TARGET IS MONOMERIC

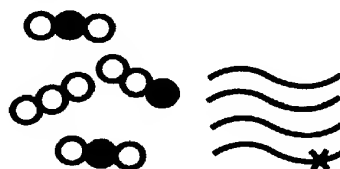


GENETIC: Drug^R mutations will usually be dominant

CONSEQUENCES: Resistant viral progeny are easily selected in presence of drug



B. WHEN THE DRUG TARGET IS OLIGOMERIC



GENETIC: Drug^R mutations will usually be recessive

CONSEQUENCES: Resistant viral progeny are less likely to be selected in presence of drug

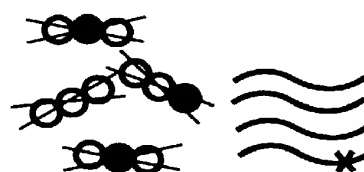


FIG. 3

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FIG. 4

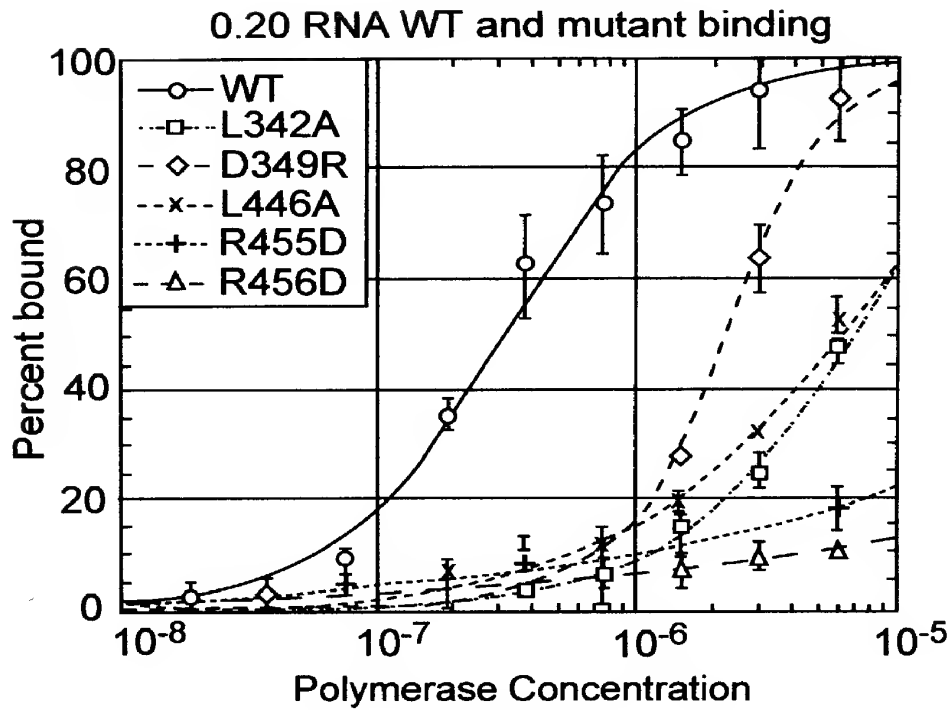
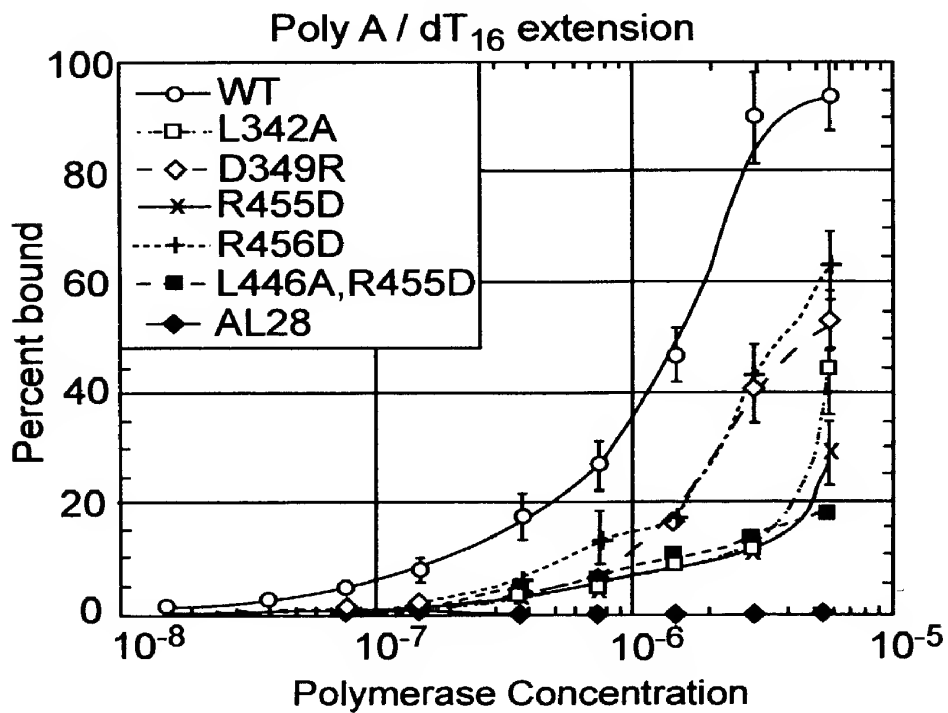
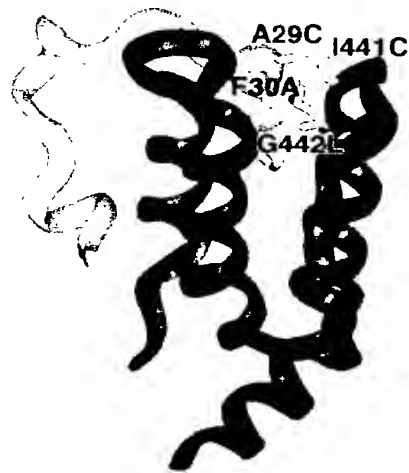


FIG. 5



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FIG. 6



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FIG. 7

5.20 RNA binding

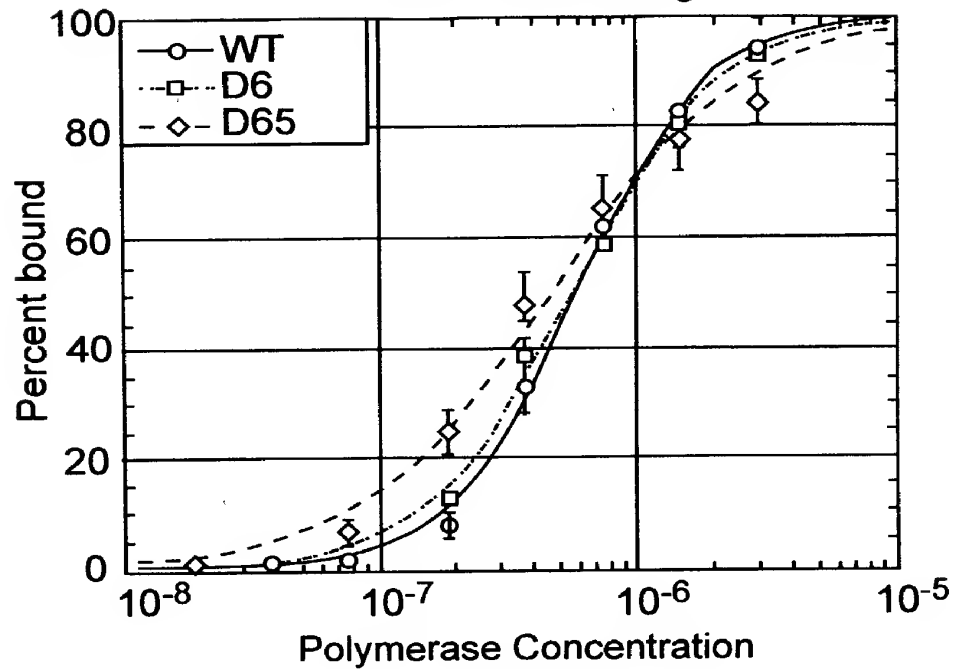
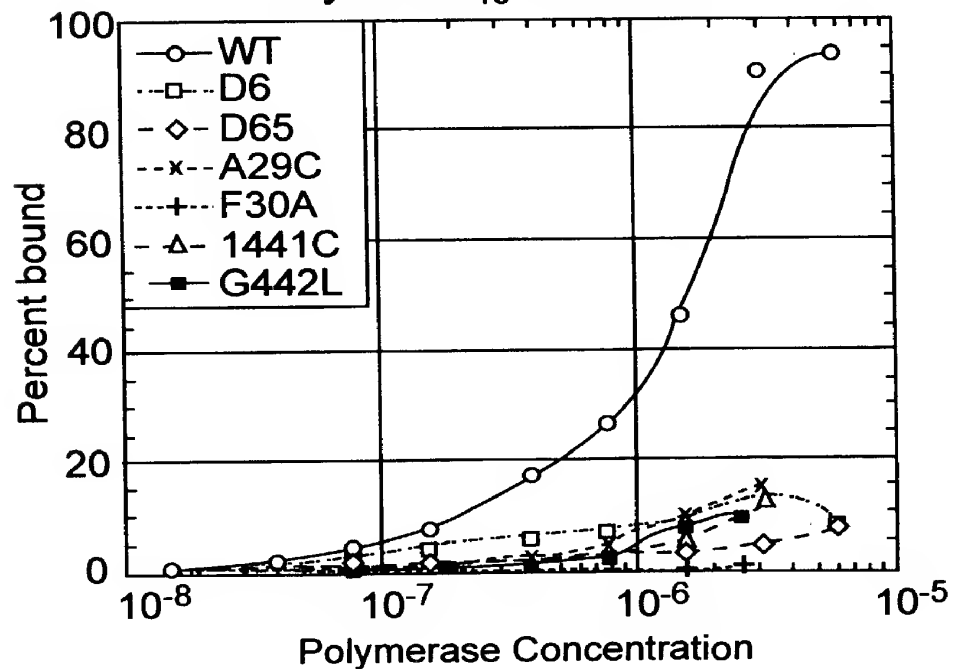


FIG. 8

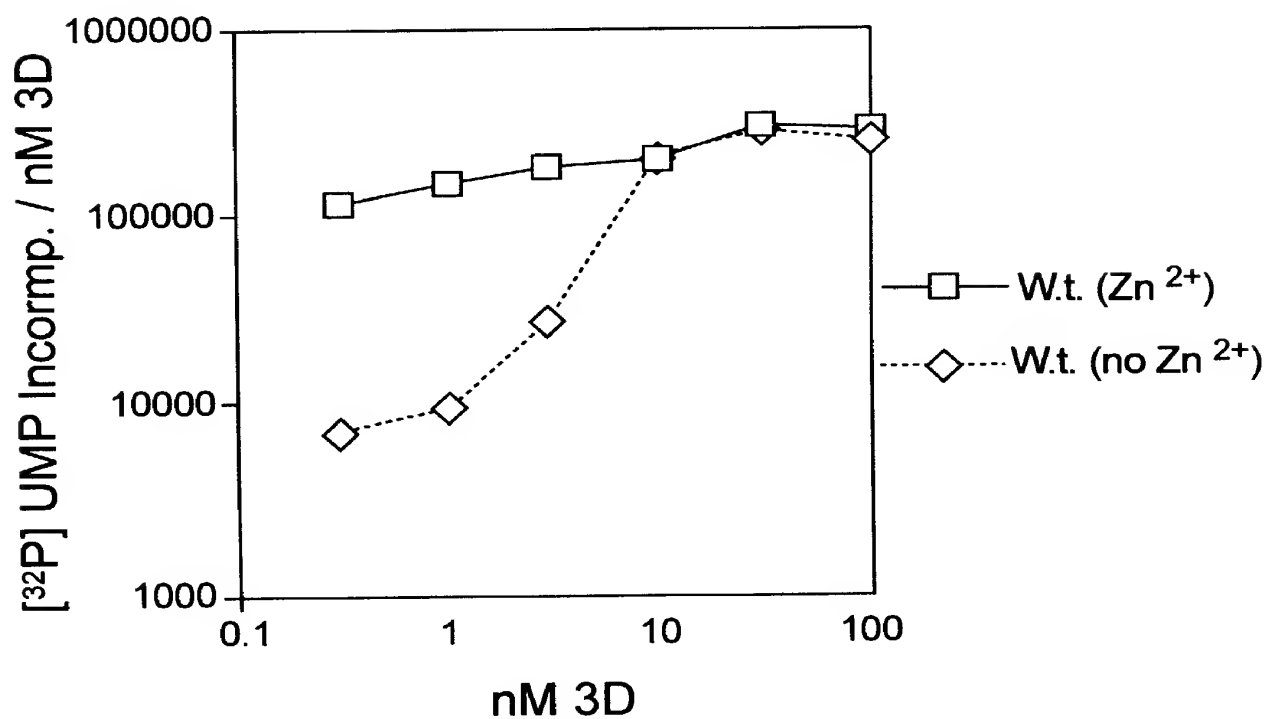
Poly A / dt₁₆ extension



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FIG. 9

Effect of 3D Dilution on Activity



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FIG. 10
Modeling RNA Into the Poliovirus Oligomer



FIG. 11

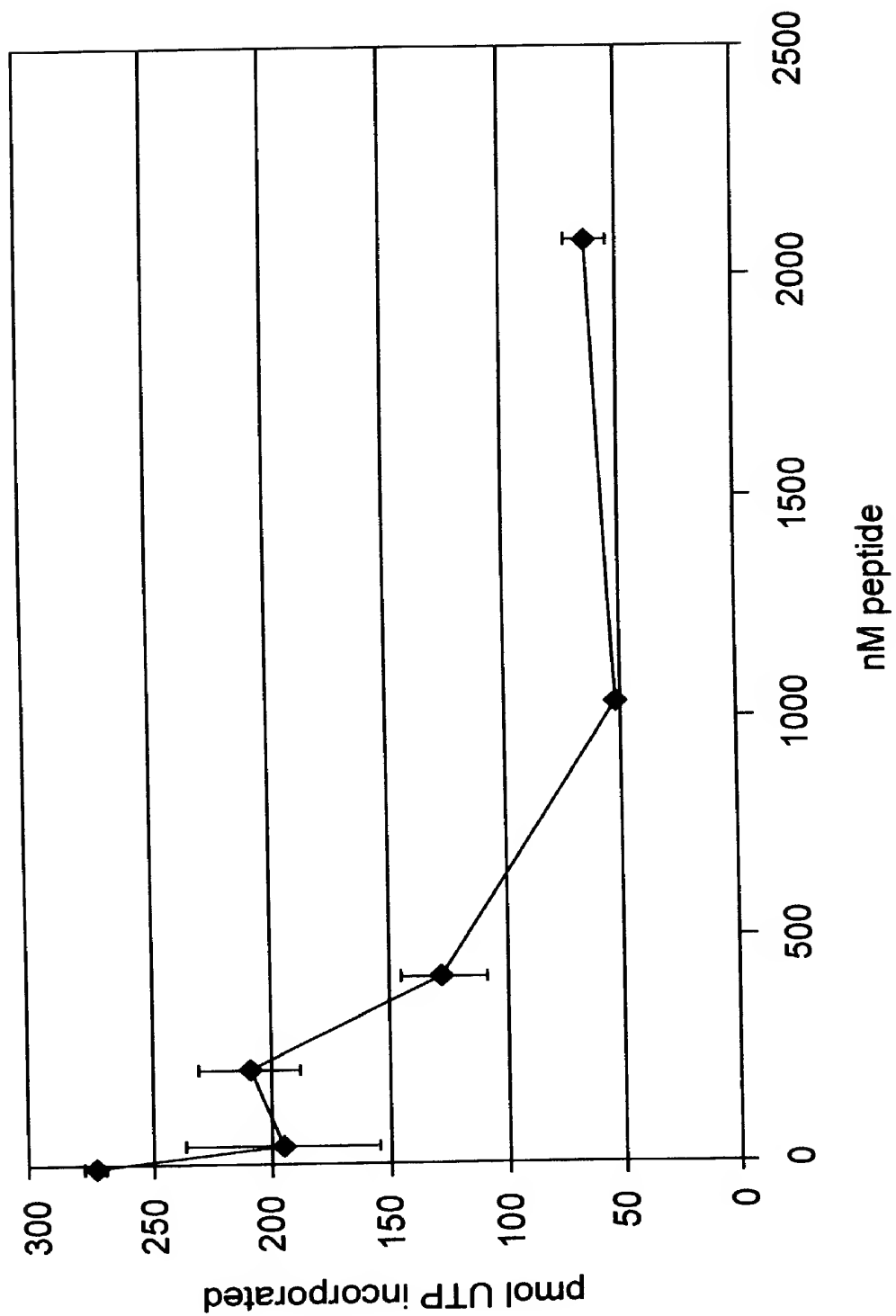
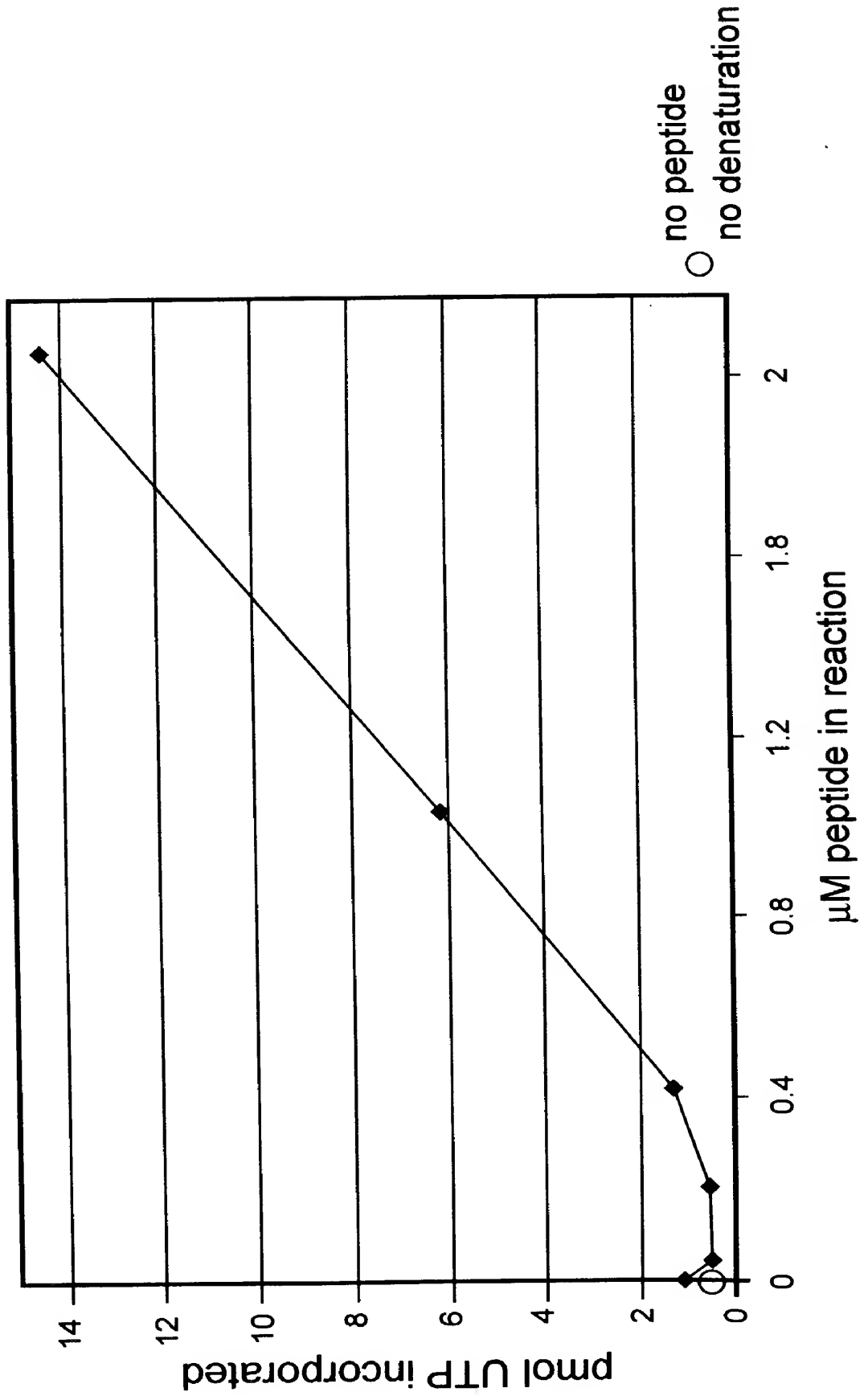


FIG. 12



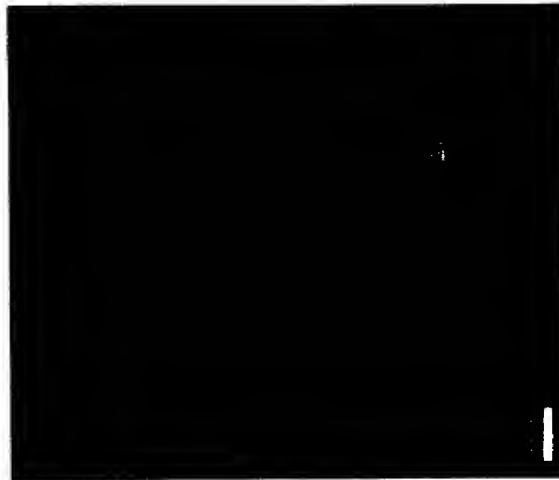
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FIG. 13

25 μ M peptide



No peptide



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Homologous and heterologous pol-pol
two hybrid interactions

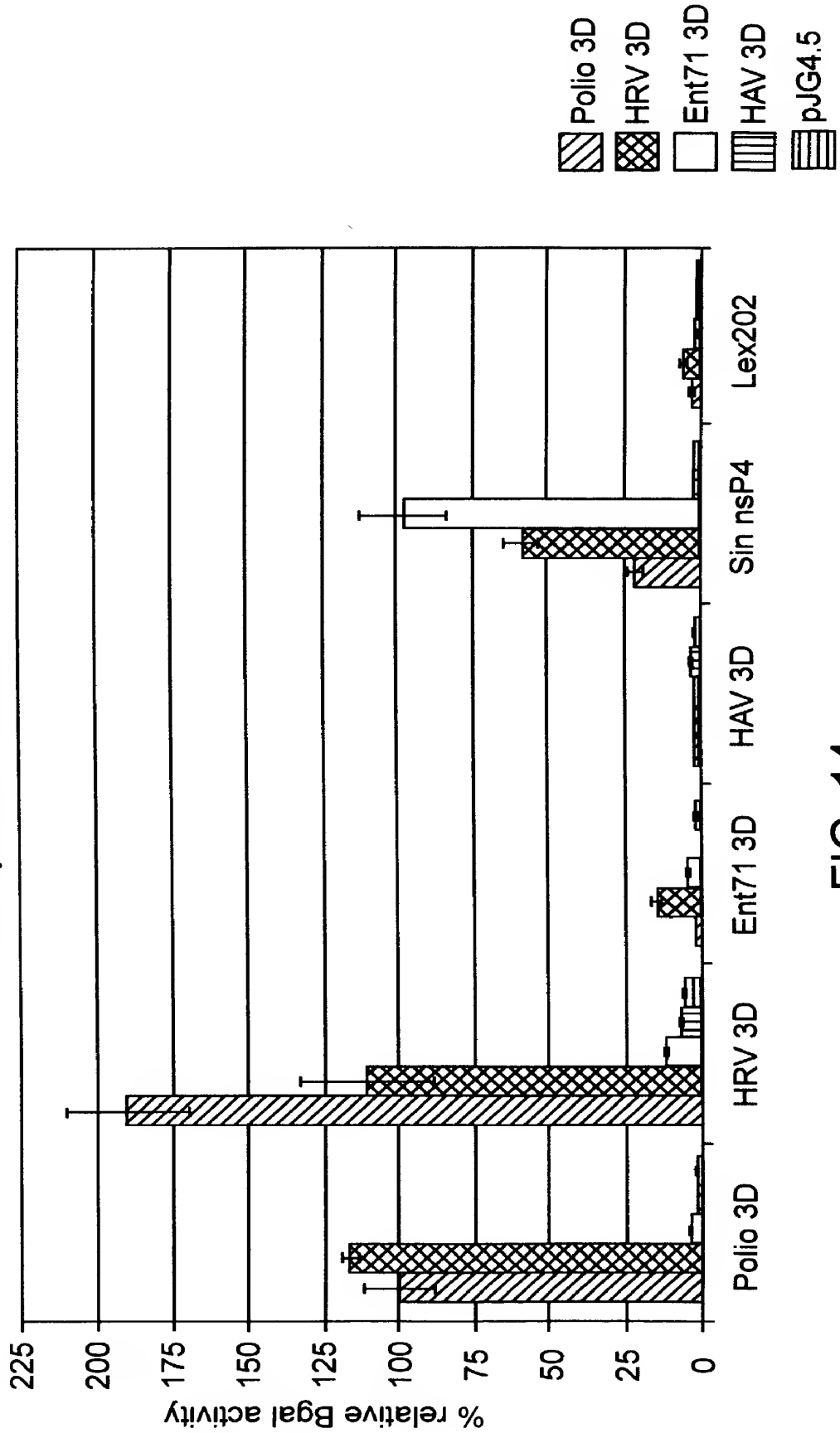


FIG. 14

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FIG. 15

Bgal of Heterol. Int II
(LexPolio 3D d65 vs. HRV (1-136))

